# THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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**The People's Press,**
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## Miscellaneous.

### THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

The Richmond correspondent of the Grenada (Miss.) Appeal sends that paper the following items:

By the way, I have just heard two facts mentioned, which would seem to show that no pause in the utterance of Treasury notes is contemplated by that officer. A gentleman tells me that a contract is pending between the Government and the Richmond Paper Mill for a hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of bank note paper on which to print new fives, tens, fifties, and one hundreds, and I am informed that fifty new female clerks, in addition to one hundred already employed by the treasury Department are about to be appointed, to number, sign, register, divide, and clip the small notes, (the ones and twos,) of which myriads almost are already in circulation.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that will be interesting to some readers, that the $1 and $2 bills of the Confederate States—those which are embellished with badly engraved likenesses of Secretary Benjamin and Mrs Governor Pickens of South Carolina—are all signed by young ladies, of whom many are beautiful and accomplished girls, ornaments of the society of the Capital. Each clerk is required to sign two thousand a day. The salary of these gentle employees is $600 per annum; but it will soon be raised fifty per cent. Mr. Memminger, in making appointments in the female bureau, has been very properly guided, other things being equal, such as fitness and responsibility, by the need and circumstances of the applicants, recognizing in the young widows or the orphan children of soldiers killed upon the battle field a peculiar claim upon his attention.

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Holders of Confederate Treasury notes, will find it to their advantage to note the following notice of the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY NOTICE AS TO SUNDRY TREASURY NOTES.—In conformity with the act of Congress approved October 13th, 1862, notice is hereby given that all Treasury notes which shall be issued from the Treasury after the first day of December next, will be fundable only in seven per cent. Bonds or Stock, instead of eight per cent. and all persons holding Treasury notes which shall have been issued previous to the said first day of December, and who may desire to fund the same in eight per cent. Bonds or Stock, are hereby notified that they must come in on or before the 22nd day of April next, and present the said notes at the Treasury at Richmond, or at some one of the Assistant Treasuries or Depositories of the Government for the purpose of funding them in eight per cent. Bonds or Stock; after which date they will be fundable only in seven per cents.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

October 22d, 1862.

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MR. LINCOLN AND THE RECENT ELECTION.—In a speech at Cambridgeport, Mass., on Wednesday evening, Senator Wilson said:

"The other day I called upon the President with an earnest Douglas Democrat of Massachusetts. The news had just come to the President of these defeats of his supporters in those States, and the President seemed bowed down, as I have seen him bowed down when intelligence of the defeat of our armies in the field came upon him and he said: "I confess that I am grieved at the results of these elections. This intelligence will go to Europe; it will be construed there as a condemnation of the war, it will go into the land of the rebellion, and will encourage the leading rebels and nerve the arm of the rebel soldiers fighting our men in the field. It is true, said the President, many of these men elected profess to be war Democrats, but the resolutions of their conventions, the tone of their leading presses, and their general action will be construed everywhere against the cause of our country."


**FLOUR, BACON,**
**LARD, HARD-SOAP,**
**and FLAX-SEED**

**WANTED,** and the highest market paid by

E. A. VOGLER

Salem, N. C., Aug. 14, 1862.


## FIRST MESSAGE
OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
## GOV. Z. B. VANCE,
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

*The Honorable, the General Assembly:*

Certainly a Legislature has never been convened in the State of North Carolina to protect greater interests or meet greater responsibilities.

Eighteen months ago, when the State entered into the war, which is now waging, all was life and buoyancy and excitement. The novelty of our undertaking, and the enthusiasm of our people in support of our cause, not only rendered the course of the Legislature and the Executive easy, but actually preceded and marked it out. But the long continuance of the contest, the slaughter of our soldiers, the occupation of our territory by the enemy, the destruction of our homes, and the blockaded condition of our coast, have reduced us to straits, and given rise to a class of evils, in the presence of which ephemeral patriotism must perish, and the tinsel enthusiasm of novelty give place to that stern and determined devotion to our cause, which alone can sustain a revolution.

It now becomes the duty of you, the General Assembly, to set an example to your constituents of firmness, prudence, determination and energy; to correct the errors of the past, to provide for the exigencies of the future, and to use well and wisely the power vested in your body by the Constitution, for the protection of our rights and liberties.

The subject of first importance is the prosecution of the war, and the means of defending our State against the invasion of the enemy. The Legislature, by several acts in 1861, provided that, in case the Confederate Government should fail or neglect to provide for the defence of North Carolina, the Governor should be authorized to raise a certain number of troops for that purpose, and make appropriations of money for their support. Impressed with the defenceless condition of our eastern counties when I came into office, I had fully determined to avail myself of this authority, and would have proceeded at once to do so, but for the intervention of insurmountable difficulties. The principal of these was the conscript law passed by the Confederate Congress subsequent to the passage of the several acts referred to. By this law, as extended in its provisions a short time before the adjournment of Congress, all able bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, became liable to enrollment as soldiers of the Confederate States. To raise an adequate force for State defence from our citizens beyond the age of forty-five, and submit to this vast drain besides, I thought entirely impracticable. I hoped, too, that by aiding and assisting in the execution of the conscription law, I would be effectually providing for State defence. This reasonable hope has, I regret to say, been disappointed; and although North Carolina has a greater extent of sea coast than any other State, she has had fewer troops given her for its defence.

It is not necessary gentlemen, that I should call your attention to the abounding wealth of this threatened section of our State—filled with everything necessary for the comfort of our army and our people—or to the suffering and ruin of its loyal, patriotic inhabitants. You are sufficiently informed in regard thereto. It is for you, therefore to say, whether you will suffer our defences as heretofore, to remain exclusively in the hands of the Confederate authorities, or take steps to carry out the will of the last Legislature, and raise troops enough on State authority to strengthen the weak hand of the General Government on our coast.

I unhesitatingly recommend the raising of at least ten regiments of reserves, to be accepted for three or four months, and dismissed in time to pitch their crops in the Spring.

This force, auxiliary to the Confederate troops, would probably be able to prevent an advance of the enemy into the interior, and while subsisting on the abundant supplies in our eastern counties could benefit the whole State, by aiding in withdrawing vast quantities of provisions from exposed points.

Inasmuch as it may become necessary for slave labor to be employed on State defences, and my authority to force such labor may be questioned by some, I would respectfully recommend the propriety of the passing of an act whereby such authority may be vested in me, in case such urgent necessity shall arise, as will justify it.

Next to the defence of the State from the enemy in importance, is the defence of our people against extortion and starvation. Notwithstanding the failure of the crops in the Western part of the State, it is believed that there is within our borders an abundance of grain for the supply of our people, and a surplus for the use of the army. The lands heretofore devoted to cotton and tobacco have been planted in corn very generally, and the crop of this essential product is perhaps larger by many hundred thousand bushels than has ever been known. When this is considered, together with the immense crop of peas, potatoes, fruits, &c., there would seem to be little danger of any actual suffering among our people—nor would there be, could it all be properly distributed and at reasonable prices. But the demon of speculation and extortion seems to have seized upon nearly all sorts and conditions of men, and all the necessaries of life are fast getting beyond the reach of the poor.

Flour, which if properly left to the laws of supply and demand, could not have risen to more than double peace rates, can now be used only by the rich.

Everything has a tendency upward in the same proportion—leather, woolen cloth and cotton goods have been made the especial means of extortion. As if we were not sufficiently afflicted with the base and avaricious in our own midst, speculators from distant States swarm in the land offering fabulous prices for everything they can buy. And in many instances, taking advantage of the patriotism of our people, they represent themselves as agents of the Government, purchasing for the army—thus obtaining what they could not otherwise do. The supply of salt will, I hope, be sufficient, but this subject too needs legislative action. Dr. Worth, the salt commissioner appointed by the Convention, has been industriously at work; but he has not produced a great quantity, owing to the difficulties which he has mentioned in his reports. His first works, at Morehead City, were taken by the enemy before he had fairly gotten them into operation.—His next effort at Wilmington was successful in producing about 250 bushels per day, for some time before they were interrupted by the yellow-fever, which has caused their temporary suspension. As the pestilence has abated, they will of course be immediately again put into operation.—The whole amount made there by the State and private individuals, probably exceeds 2,500 bushels per day. Nearly all of this made on private account is bought by citizens of other States and carried off for speculation, at prices ranging from $12 to $20 per bushel.

My predecessor, Gov. Clark, also entered into a contract through N. W. Woodfin and Geo. W. Mordecai, Esqs., with Stuart, Buchanan & Co. of Saltville, Va., for the privilege of manufacturing 300,000 bushels of salt, and Mr. Woodfin was made Superintendent of the Works. With commendable energy he has pushed forward his undertaking, and there are now, as reported to me by a special agent sent to visit the establishment, about 200 kettles in operation, making near 1200 bushels per day. Owing to his sickness the Superintendant has made no official report to me of his operations and expenditures.

I recommend that your Honorable body shall take immediate steps to prevent the exportation from the State of salt, leather, shoes, woolen cloth, cotton cloth, yarn, pork and bacon, flour and potatoes—except for the army and by regular agents of the government; and except when purchased by any county and corporate authorities of our sister States, under such regulations as will amount to satisfactory proof that such articles are for private use, or charitable distribution to the poor of such counties, towns, &c., and not for speculation—not, however, in violation of any existing contracts made by our citizens with citizens of other States. This is all the remedy I can suggest for the evils of extortion—history and common sense having taught us the danger of trying to force trade, which refuses to be governed by any but natural laws. All we can do is to aid these well established laws, as the skillful physician assists nature in the checking of disease. Violent and forcible measures have long since been condemned by civilized statesmen, and could now only serve to dry up the sources of our industry, and lessen the productions of the country. The same remarks apply to seizures of private property for public use, which ought never to be resorted to except in extreme cases, and then only as a temporary expedient.

To provide against the possible suffering of the wives and children of our brave and self-denying soldiers, I also respectfully recommend the purchasing and storing at some safe point in the interior, of at least 200,000 bushels of corn and 500,000 pounds of pork, to be sold to them at rates sufficient to cover the cost, transportation, &c. It can now be bought in the Eastern counties at moderate prices, and is in danger of destruction by the enemy, if not removed at an early day. Anticipating the necessity of this measure, and also thinking it proper in a military point of view to have some surplus on hand I have already ordered the building of large cribs on the N. C. R. Road, and made other preliminary arrangements for purchasing on a large scale.

I deem this a matter of the very highest importance. Nothing would so cheer and encourage our soldiers in the discharge of duty, as to know that their State was providing for those at home dearer to them than life, and nothing would so dispirit and demoralize them as to know that those dear ones were suffering.

Indeed, the soldier, shivering through the snows of the coming winter and offering his blood, day by day for our defence, has a right to expect that his country will not permit his wife and little ones to cry in vain for bread; and while there is a morsel in the land it should be divided with them. I beg you, therefore, Gentlemen, to make such provisions as you may deem best in reference to the matter, and at as early a day as possible, and let the gratifying assurance go forth to the camps of our armies that the wives and children of our soldiers shall not suffer so long as their State has money or food to give them.

I beg leave to call your attention to the great and almost insurmountable difficulties encountered by the Quartermaster's Department in providing clothing, shoes, and blankets for our troops. During the administration of my predecessor, an arrangement was entered into (according to a resolution of the General Assembly) with the Quartermaster's Department of the Confederate States, by which North Carolina was to receive the commutation clothing money of her troops and clothe and shoe them herself. And on our agreeing to sell the Confederate authorities all the surplus supplies that could be procured in the State, they agreed to withdraw their agents from our markets, and leave the State agents the whole field, without competition. This would have enabled the State to clothe and shoe her troops comfortably, and could have furnished to the Confederate States all that was to be had anywhere at reasonable rates. But it was immediately violated. The country was soon, and is still, swarming with agents of the Confederate Government, stripping bare our markets and putting enormous prices upon our agents. This is especially the case in regard to shoes and leather.—The consequence has been our troops could get only half supplies from home, and nothing at all from the Confederate Government, because of our agreement to furnish them ourselves. When a large portion of our army this fall by the accidents of battle and other causes lost their their baggage, it was found impossible at once to replace it. Sorely pressed as to the best course to be pursued, I published an appeal to our people in behalf of their brothers in the field, and employed the militia officers for the collection of articles donated or sold; and though the response has been at once gratifying and patriotic, yet it is necessarily slow and uncertain; and I regret to say that the heroes of Boonsboro', Sharpsburg and other glorious fields, have suffered and are still suffering greatly for the want of shoes and clothing. Every possible exertion has been made for their relief; but while the agents of the Confederacy are allowed to compete with ours, and speculators are allowed to carry our leather beyond our borders, it will be impossible to supply them.

I earnestly recommend an embargo upon this article, as before mentioned. I am gratified that I am able to state that the prospect of obtaining cotton cloths at reasonable rates, is better than it has been.—The stockholders of the Rockfish manufacturing company, one of the largest and most enterprising in the State, have agreed to sell all their productions at 75 per cent upon cost, the rate allowed by the exemption bill, which will reduce the price about one-half; and some seven or eight other companies have intimated an intention of following their praiseworthy example. We may reasonably hope that most of the other mills in the State can be induced to do likewise. The woolen factories seem more incorrigible. Some of them when asked to furnish their goods at 75 per cent. declined entirely, and others agree to do so by fixing enormous profits on the cost of the raw material and then adding the 75 per cent on the finished article, making their profits even greater than before. It is greatly to be regretted that the most useful and to be cherished institutions should put themselves in a position, which will cause them to be execrated by our people on the return of peace. But as the free trade policy oppressed them in times of peace, so they seem determined to have no mercy upon us during the existence of the war. I recommend them to your tender mercies gentlemen, and would respectfully suggest that you adopt such measures as may seem practicable for supplies to our own citizens first; and to reduce if possible the price of cotton yarn, which is so essential to supplying the hand looms of our farmer's wives.

In relation to ordnance stores, I will mention that nearly a year ago, a contract was made by my predecessor, under an act of the Legislature appropriating $10,000 for the purpose, with Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, for the erection of powder mills. The money was expended, the mills erected and soon afterwards blown up and destroyed. Gov. Clark agreed to furnish them the means to start again; and under a new contract they have erected other mills and are now nearly ready to begin operations on a scale sufficient to make about 4,000 pounds per week.

This however, involved an expenditure of money beyond that appropriated by the act referred to; $12,000 having been advanced the contractors by Gov. Clark and $8000 by myself.

Of these sums, the money advanced by Gov. Clark is to be refunded in four equal annual instalments, and that by me by reserving 10 pr cent. of the payments (as they became due) on powder to be furnished the State. The Confederate States will furnish the mills with about 3,000 pounds of nitre per week.

The department has contracted with manufacturers in the State for about 300 new rifles per month, and arrangements have been made whereby, after the 1st of January, about 300 old rifles and muskets out of repair will be rendered fit for service. And it is hoped the department will soon be able to keep on hand a supply for five thousand men. A detailed report of the operations of the Adjutant General's department is herewith appended.

The finances of the State will doubtless engage your anxious consideration.

The Board of Claims, in pursuance of Ordinance No. 20, Sec. 5, passed in December, 1861, have made a report showing the debt of the State on the 30th Sept. 1862, to be $20,983,361 01, subject to be diminished by the amount of the sinking fund at that time about $900,000, and the debt due the State from the Confederate government, between five and six millions. Still the State debt is very heavy, and the interest at least ought to be punctually paid. There are three distinct modes of supplying the requisite sum; one by taxation, a second by an additional issue of treasury notes, and a third by getting from the Confederate Government the sum due the State. Indeed this sum when received, ought to be applied forthwith to the extinguishment of the debt of the State, as far as it will go, for it constitutes a part of the capital of the State debt, and ought to be applied, when returned, towards the extinction of that amount of its capital. Upon correct principles therefore of financial economy, the debt ought not to be allowed to grow any larger, if practicable to prevent it. And if the payment of the entire amount of interest cannot be provided for by taxation, as much at least, as possible, ought to be so raised. In regard to the subject of finance, interesting as all times, and peculiarly so at this eventful era, I have but few remarks to make. There has been such a disturbance in the industrial pursuits of the country within a very recent period, that it is difficult for one, who may not at once have been present in all parts of the State, to fully realize it. You bring with you this knowledge, and can better apply it from what you have seen than from what I can recommend. I shall therefore venture but one suggestion upon the subject, because of what I have heard.

By ordinance No 22 of June 1861, which is now a part of the Constitution of the State, it is provided that land and slaves shall be taxed according to their value, and the values of both taxed alike; and that the tax on slaves may be laid on their general average value in the State, or on their value in classes in respect to age, sex and other distinctive properties, in the discretion of the General Assembly, and the value be assessed in such modes as may be prescribed by law. Now while lands, even of the same qualities, but situate in different places, from their local and immovable character are properly assessed at different rates, because of their relative proximity to markets and for other substantial causes; and for such reasons the General Assembly itself, can neither accurately value real estate, nor can do so by any general State commissioners, yet some steps may be taken towards equalizing the tax on slaves, which, under the present mode of assessments, may be, and I understand is, various in many countries of the State, because of the different standard of valuation adopted by the owners and assessors. It is very desirable that the tax should be uniform, and I suggest as the most likely means to accomplish that object, the propriety of classifying slaves by their ages, or by sex and age, and affixing two years the taxable value of each class.—In consequence of the moveable quality of this species of property, it is not subject to the irregularity of assessment, which attend land; the value of slave property at any one place in the State is, for all practical purposes, the same as in any other; and it is not difficult therefore to make the tax both equal and uniform by the classification of slaves in the manner already mentioned.

Under the discretionary powers vested by the Constitution in the Legislature to exempt the infirm and distinguish the mechanic from the field laborer, it appears to me that the legislative assessment, discreetly made, will conduce better than the present mode to a uniform taxation throughout the State. Each county is interested that the taxable value of slaves should be alike in all the counties, and whatever tends to equalize the tax on slaves, tends to equalize that on land, inasmuch as both species of property must be taxed alike on their respective values. A precedent for this mode of taxing slaves, however imperfect, may be found in the legislation of 1782, ch. 8.

In order to meet the interest on the public debt, and to make up the sum due from counties, where the tax cannot be collected on account of the presence of the enemy, I recommend an increase of at least twenty-five per cent on the present amount of taxation. The great abundance of money and consequent high prices of property would, I think, enable the people to pay it cheerfully. I also recommend that a tax of twenty-five per cent. be laid upon the nett profits of all persons who have, during the present year, speculated in the necessaries of life, such as corn, flour, bacon, pork, shoes, leather, cotton cloth and yarn and woolen goods, and to be continued during the next year or longer, if necessary; the proceeds to be applied to the support of wives and children or widows of soldiers whose property, as listed on the tax books, shall fall below a certain sum. This law, if properly enforced and guarded against false swearing, would be made to answer a valuable purpose, and would be eminently just in its effects.

I am clearly of the opinion that no more Treasury notes should be issued, if it be possible to avoid it, as I think it would be better to pay interest on our bonds than to further swell the volume of paper in circulation.

The following is a statement of the debt of the State on the 30th day of September, 1862:

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|---|---|
| Bonded debt, | $14,812,005 00 |
| Temporary loans, | 2,550,449 00 |
| Int. unpaid on Coupon Bond debt, | 432,005 45 |
| " " " Temporary loans and Bonds without Coupons, | 52,351 06 |
| Am't Treas'y notes in circulation, | 3,136,550 50 |
| Total, | $20,983,361 01 |
| Taxes rec'd from permanent sources for 1861, | $731,650 10 |
| For 1862, | 715,763 39 |

The falling off is attributable to those counties and parts of counties in the possession of the enemy. The deduction for the next year will be still greater, owing to his advance, the destruction of property, &c. The report of the Board of Claims on the subject of the finances is herewith transmitted.

In view of the very great labor now imposed upon the Treasury Department and the variety of duties it embraces, I recommend the creation of the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, to continue so long as may be deemed necessary, whose duty it shall be to investigate and settle all claims against the State, &c. When the term of the present Board of Claims shall expire, it will still be necessary to have some such an office in existence during the continuance of the war, and perhaps for many years after. Should it not be deemed advisable to [illegible] Auditor, then I recommend that the Board of Claims be continued, and authorized to hold short sessions quarterly, and their pay be arranged in proportion to their labor.

I also recommend that the Literary Board be allowed to appoint a Treasurer, to take charge of its own funds, with a salary to be fixed by the Board. This duty at present rests on the State Treasurer, and the law requires him to keep the fund, and evidences of debt, &c., separate and apart from any other funds in his hands. The duty could much more conveniently and effectually be performed by the Board's own officers. When the amount of this fund is considered, (the annual disbursements being double that of the whole State Government two years ago,) with the further fact that twice a reasonable salary of a Treasurer has been lost annually for want of some competent and proper officer to look after and collect the debts of the Board, I feel assured that the adoption of the suggestion would be of material advantage to its interests.

I beg leave to make certain suggestions in regard to militia and to aiding the Confederate authorities in enforcing their efforts to maintain the efficiency of our armies.

The ordinary penalties prescribed by our Militia laws for the punishment of offences, disobedience of orders, &c., adapted to peace times, are found now entirely inadequate. Wishing to spare our citizens the disagreeable spectacle of Confederate soldiers traversing the country to gather up delinquent conscripts, deserters and absentees from the army without leave, I decided to employ the Militia for that purpose. In general, it has answered admirably, most of the Officers having displayed great zeal and efficiency in gathering up rapidly all persons subject to military duty without offending the sensibilities of our people. But, in some instances, deserters and other shirking characters, have set the officers at defiance, and are enabled to evade arrest by the assistance of others who conceal them, feed them, and, in some cases, resist the officers in the discharge of their duty.

As the crime of desertion, so far as I know, is not an offence against the common law, so the concealing, aiding, and assisting a deserter to avoid recapture is not punishable in our courts. To aid the military authorities in arresting such persons, I recommend that an act be passed for the punishment of any one who shall aid and assist them, or in any manner prevent their recapture: and also to punish more severely the disobedience of orders by the Militia.

It also becomes my duty, gentlemen, to bring to your attention several serious matters connected with the administration of Justice in the State.

There is great danger of lawlessness overrunning the land; and in the great abundance of military rulers and arbitrary authority, people are beginning to forget that there is still such a thing in existence as *civil law*, which is the master of us all. Though pre-eminently a conservative and law-abiding people, our society is already beginning to suffer serious detriment from the violent and law-defying tendencies of the times. Murder, arson, disregard of obligations, oppression and injustice, are more common in some districts than they have ever been known. Not long since, as I am informed, a Confederate officer refused to permit the execution of a writ of *habeas corpus* within his camp, issued by competent authority, and drove the officer with denunciations and abuse from his presence. It should be our pride, as it is our duty and safety, to show our enemies abroad and our law-breakers at home, that the same glorious old common law which our fathers honored and observed, in the midst of suffering and calamity, is still moving on with power and majesty, strengthening, protecting and sustaining our people, as it ever will strengthen and sustain those who respect it. The General Assembly, at its last session, actuated, no doubt, by the most patriotic motives, passed an act suspending the regular sessions of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity. This act, considered by many unconstitutional, was, in my judgment, to say the least of it, unwise in some of its provisions. That some remedy ought to have been provided protecting property generally from sacrifice, and particularly the property of our brave soldiers who had left their homes and business for our defense, (if indeed an enlightened and patriotic public opinion had not already guaranteed that protection,) no one will question, and to this extent meets my approval. But the Courts themselves should be opened and the fountains of justice unsealed. The criminal law especially should be diligently administered, for it has been wisely said that "the commission of crime is prevented more by the certainty than the severity of its punishment." Again, persons charged with crime and confined in prison, even if unlawfully convicted, cannot have their cases reviewed in a court of higher jurisdiction for many months, thus violating that sacred provision in our Declaration of Rights, which says "that every freeman restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed." I therefore recommend that the regular sessions of the Supreme and Superior Courts be restored.

I am also convinced that whilst the soldier in the field should have his property protected from seizure under execution, there exists no valid reason why, in the great plenteousness of money, and the high prices of property, any man should desire to be excused from paying his debts. I think it probable, that it might also exert a favorable influence on prices, if men were compelled to part with their surplus property to satisfy their creditors.

In this connection permit me to respectfully recommend that our present circuits be re-arranged, adding at least one additional circuit and another Judge thereof. The necessity for this change will be apparent from the following considerations:

Some of the circuits embrace an extended area of territory with a large amount of business. The seventh circuit comprises eighteen counties, others more than twelve, and to some, two weeks are allotted. According to existing statutes, the Judges are allowed an annual salary of nineteen hundred and fifty dollars, with the proviso "that in all cases where a circuit of

the Superior Courts shall exceed twelve weeks, the Judges holding said Courts at any regular term shall be entitled to a compensation of ninety dollars for the Court of each county exceeding twelve held by them, to be paid by the public treasurer on the first days of January and July in addition to their salary aforesaid, and each week in which a Court shall be held, shall be considered a term." Special terms of the Superior Courts are also held, and for this service a compensation of ninety dollars is given to be paid by the county in which the Court is held. Upon examination it will be found that the amounts thus paid for additional and extra Courts exceed the salary of a single Judge.

The fourth section is supplied to chapter of the Revised Code pr[illegible] morning [illegible] every judge shall produce a certificate of the Clerk of each county of his having held the Court of the county according to law; and for every such certificate omitted to be produced, there shall be a deduction from his salary of one hundred dollars. Portions of certain circuits are occupied by the enemy, and it is impossible for the Judges to procure the required certificates. It may be necessary, therefore, to modify this provision to have effect only pending the war.

The Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Jr., residing in the fourth judicial circuit, having resigned his place as one of the judges of the Superior Courts of law and equity, my immediate predecessor, with the advice of the Council of State, filled said vacancy by granting a temporary commission to the Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, which will expire at the end of your present session. It is your duty to fill this vacancy permanently.

The office of Attorney General has been also vacated by the former incumbent, Hon. W. A. Jenkins entering the army and accepting an office under the Confederate States. There are also Solicitors to be elected for several of the circuits.

There are confined in Salisbury by the Confederate authorities, a number of citizens of North Carolina, arrested for alleged political offences. How long they are to remain incarcerated no one can say but those who apprehended them. What their guilt really consists in I do not know, but this much it becomes both you and me to know, in view of the oaths we take upon entering into office, that they were not arrested by lawful process, and as citizens of North Carolina they are entitled under the Constitution to a speedy trial by a jury of their peers, and to be confronted with their accusers. I have laid their cases before his Excellency the President of the Confederate States, and when his reply is received you will be informed thereof. Should there exist any grave State reasons why they are denied a trial, it is due at least, that we should be informed of them. I have not seen an official copy of the act, but learn from the newspapers that Congress has conferred upon the President the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases of arrest made by Confederate authority. If this be once admitted, no man is safe from the power of one individual. He could at pleasure, seize any citizen of the State with or without excuse, throw him into prison and permit him to languish there without relief—a power that I am unwilling to see entrusted to any living man. To submit to its exercise would in my opinion be establishing a precedent dangerous and pernicious in the extreme. Among a people so united and faithful to their cause as ours, where disloyalty is the rare and solitary exception to the general rule, I can see but little good, but a vast tide of inflowing evil from these inordinate stretches of military power which are fast disgracing us equally with our Northern enemies. A free Republic that must needs cast off its freedom in every time of trouble will soon cast it off forever. Freedom cannot be embraced to-day and spurned to-morrow: a steadfast and constant worship can alone secure her countless blessings. Her chosen instruments—the Constitution and the laws—were made the sure covenant of her everlasting residence among us; our delight in times of peace and prosperity, and our guide and shield in the day of trouble and calamity. Now, if ever, is the time when we should abide strictly by their stern decrees, and walk uprightly to the narrow path they have marked out for our footsteps. We should least of all, forsake the helm and the compass when the vessel is driven by the tempest, and clouds and darkness obscure the way.

Deeply impressed as I have been with the importance of this subject, I have been anxious at the same time to avoid any unnecessary conflict with the Confederate authorities. I have, therefore, waited patiently for your assembling, confident that you would take proper steps to maintain the laws and preserve the rights of our people.

It becomes my duty also, to call your attention to the subject of officering our troops in the field—some conflict of opinion existing in regard thereto.

The right of the State authorities to commission the officers of the regiments originally raised for the war, is not doubted. It is conceded by the Act of Congress of April 16th, 1862, known as the Conscript Law. But the Confederate authorities claim the right to commission the regiments of twelve months' men, continued in service by this law, and also all regiments whatsoever, raised since it went into operation. And in both cases, they have claimed to commission and appoint all regimental staff officers, even when they conceded to the Executive of the State the appointment of the officers of the line. Again, while appointing and commissioning field officers, the Secretary of War has declined to appoint the company officers. To remedy, if possible, this confusion and to avoid conflict, I called in person to see the President, who promised to take the opinion of his Attorney General on the subject at length. I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing that opinion, and now lay the matter before you, and recommend you to take such steps as will preserve the rights and honor of the State. It may well be doubted if the officerings of the whole of our troops does not belong exclusively to State authority, as by strict reference to the Constitution they may be found to be in point of law, militia. It is mortifying to find entire brigades of North Carolina soldiers in the field commanded by strangers, and, in many cases, our own brave and war-worn Colonels are made to give place to Colonels from distant States, who are promoted to the command of North Carolina troops over their heads to vacant Brigadierships. Some of these promotions are charged to North Carolina, which enables the authorities to say that we have had so many appointments, when in fact we have not, the appointees not being citizens of our State. This is fast breaking down the pride and patience of our officers, many of whom are reporting to me their intention to resign, alleging that the road to honorable promotion is almost closed to our citizens. This is not right, and forms a just cause of complaint both in our army and with our people at home. We are willing that our soldiers should follow any General capable of leading them, but we contend that as a matter of sheer justice our soldiers, are entitled to receive their fair proportion of the honors won by their gallantry and endurance.

I would also recommend that the existing prohibition against the distillation of spirits from all kinds of grain be continued during the war. There is no grain to spare for such purposes, and all the medical needs of the country and army, can be abundantly supplied by the liquors made from the fruit crop. Should even the supply for the army fail, it cannot be doubted that it is much better for the soldier to go without spirits than that his wife and child should be without bread.

I also recommend that a law be passed providing for a rigid punishment of all persons who may be convicted of speculating in any of the necessaries of life, under the false pretence of being government agents.

In order to keep the highways of the country in better condition, they having since the commencement of the war been permitted to get in very bad repair, I recommend that the Revised Code be so amended that the age, to be reached to entitle a man to exemption from working on the roads, shall be fifty years instead of forty-five, as now.

The term of the Hon. George Davis, Confederate States' Senator from N. C., will expire before the next regular session of the General Assembly, and it will be your duty to provide for filling the vacancy.

I take great pleasure in informing you that the educational interests of the country have not been overlooked since the commencement of my administration. Owing to the great drain upon the Treasury during the first year of the war, the Literary Board deemed it advisable to make only half the usual semi-annual distribution of the common school fund for the fall of 1861, and none at all for spring of 1862. Feeling that this pressure had passed away, and that the matter was one of great importance to our people, the Board, at its recent meeting, ordered the usual distribution to be made, increased by ten thousand dollars from the sum due for the back distribution, and resolved to add that amount each spring and fall, until the whole shall have been appropriated. There has been some disposition manifested to take this fund for war purposes. Should there really exist a *serious design* on the part of any one to do this, which I hardly think probable, I earnestly hope you will promptly defeat it. This small sum could add but little to the vast amount required to conduct the war, and its abstraction would be an absolute robbery of the poor children of the State. On the contrary, it should be your duty to carefully preserve and if possible increase this fund, make provision for its regular distribution, and do everything in your power to educate the rising youth of the country. While war is desolating our coast and the tide of revolution is flowing all around us, let the young children of the State be still assembled in their log houses and primitive academies, in the mountains and on the plains, and let their first lesson be to read of our great struggle for civil and religious liberty—of the patriotism and sacrifices of our people, and the glorious bravery of their fathers and brothers upon the blood-stained fields of the South. It is of the very highest importance that the war should not carry away everything useful and civilized in the land, and cause our children to grow up in ignorance and crime. No one has been more impressed with the importance of this matter than the able and worthy superintendent of common schools, who has labored faithfully and diligently in behalf of his little charges, and has suffered no excitement or misfortune to turn him from the path of duty. To him, in a great measure, is due the keeping alive of the interests of the people in the welfare of the schools during these times of trouble. Our time-honored old University, though thinned, as have been our male schools everywhere by the patriotism of the boys who have rushed to fill up our armies, is still in full operation, the President and Faculty having bravely resolved to hold their position as long as they have a squad to muster. The female schools of the State are generally as flourishing as in times of peace.

Both of the Asylumns in this city are prospering under the present efficient management—a great charity to our people and a credit to the State.

Of our internal improvement system, I deem it unnecessary to make any mention. Since my introduction to office, I have received no official reports or information as to the condition or wants of any of the public works requiring legislative action. Should any thing of this nature be brought to my attention, I shall lay it before you in a special message.

In addition to the matters herein brought to your attention, there are several of an important nature about which it is not deemed prudent to speak publicly, but which I will take pleasure in explaining, or discussing verbally with you when desired. Many others I have doubtless overlooked—for which, as well as for the hasty preparation and disconnected form of this instrument, I beg that my recent inauguration into office, and the many heavy drafts upon my time, may be considered an apology.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to urge upon you the vital importance of bringing forth all the powers and resources of the State for the common defense of our country and our cause. The two great dangers we have to meet will be found connected with our currency and supplies for our army. Men enough to protect us and drive back the invader, we can always get, if we can properly clothe and feed them. Let us do this and preserve our paper from depreciation and all will be well.—In our intercourse with the authorities of our young Confederacy, having demanded firmly the rights which are due our State, let us yield them no grudging support, but in all things pertaining to the general weal, sustain and strengthen them with our whole hearts. And in all our official acts let us remember that it is *the spirit of the people* which tyrants cannot subdue. On this depends all. So long as they continue harmonious, willing, self-sacrificing, the united armies of this continent may be hurled against us in vain; with such a country and such a people we might set them at defiance. Our heroic soldiers, shivering in their rags and plashing with their naked feet through the snows, have already, even through the chronicles of our foes, excited the wonder ing admiration of the world, and great Generals and brave people beyond the distant waters of the sea stand aghast with astonishment at the feats of freemen struggling for their rights. Let us learn of them, and by zeal and discretion displayed for the general good, show to the world that we are worthy to preside over these gallant and patriotic men.

Many of the matters to which I have called your attention, if done at all, require to be done promptly. This is especially the case in regard to the raising of troops for State defense, and to laying an embargo upon the necessaries of life referred to.

Remember lastly, that you are laboring for the very salvation of our people. The bitter cup that our captured cities and districts have had to drink, shows us, alas! too plainly, the enemy as are to oppose it our abolition foes should have come us. In the [illegible] of this baffled rage they have ever shown a determination to re-enact the horrors of Saint Domingo and to let loose the hellish passions of servile insurrection to revel in the desolation of our homes. The people of the next generation will bless the memory of those who, whether in the field or the council, helped to rescue their country from these horrors. Let us labor to deserve their praise, and may the blessing of God attend our soldiers and our statesmen, who are struggling to defend a noble people and a noble cause.

Z. B VANCE.

Executive Department, Nov. 17th, 1862.


# PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1862.


Wood.—Persons desirous of paying their subscriptions in fire-wood, will please delay not in delivering it.

The Legislature.—The most important proceedings of the Legislature will be found elsewhere.

The two Houses passed a Resolution on Saturday, authorising the Governor to prevent the exportation of articles of prime necessity from the State.

Gen. Curtis H. Brogden, of Wayne, was unanimously re-elected Comptroller of the State.

Maj. J. J. Yates, of Hertford was elected Solicitor for the 1st Judicial District, and A. S. Merrimon, Esq., of Buncombe, Solicitor for the 7th District.

The Conservative caucus nominated Jonathan Worth of Randolph, for Public Treasurer, and J. P. H. Russ, of Wake, for Secretary of State. Their elections have not yet come off.

A bill has been introduced to repeal the main provisions of what is known as the 'Stay Law.'

Governor's Message.—We lay before our readers Gov. Vance's excellent Message, which will be carefully read by every person who takes any interest in matters of State.

The Governor recommends measures for the defence of the State, and an embargo on provisions and other necessaries, &c., denounces speculators and recommends taxation as a remedy, &c. The Message contains a full exposition of State affairs, and is, upon the whole, an able State paper. We fear the *tax* recommended on speculators, however, will not have the desired effect, as the speculator will shape his course accordingly and raise prices still higher, to embrace the tax.

We hope our Legislature now in session will amend the Militia Law of this State in such a manner as to place North Carolina on something like an equality with other States, subjecting persons up to 45 only to perform military duty instead of up the 50 years, as is now the law. We believe North Carolina is the only State in the Southern Confederacy, where the Militia Law requires the enrolment of persons up to 50 years of age. North Carolina has already done her full share, thus far, in furnishing men for the war; and perhaps our present militia system may, in course of time, work serious injustice to the people of our State.

☞ Scarcely a day passes that we do not add new names to our subscription list, and the public seems to be aware of our increasing circulation, for every week brings us new advertisements. The Press circulates now extensively in this and neighboring counties, and is a good advertising medium. Send in your orders.

See notice of meeting of Board of Sustenance of Forsyth County. Each member of the Board should be present, as business of importance is to be transacted.

See other new advertisements.

☞ Last week we published the lists of contributions received by E. A. Vogler, Esq. and Dr. Keehln, for the Forsyth companies now in the army in Virginia.—We inadvertently neglected to refer to the liberality of the citizens of Forsyth, in this instance, and now embrace the opportunity publicly to return thanks in behalf of our brave defenders to the citizens of the county, who so kindly remembered the suffering soldiers, in this their time of great need.

The articles have been forwarded, and will make many a sad heart glad.

☞ Capt. H. Shepperd is at home, his father's, and desires to employ some reliable person to visit the 21st N. C. Regt. on business for him. Any one wishing to visit that portion of the army would do well to call immediately to see him at Hon. A. H. Shepperd's.

☞ Persons wishing to send packages to the 52d Regt. N. C. T., will leave them in the care of E. A. Vogler, Esq., of this place, and they will be forwarded.

The Ladies.—During the past few weeks, the ladies of this place have been busily engaged in manufacturing 'comforts' for our brave men in the army.—The ladies, God bless them, are the true patriots in this struggle;—[illegible] while the lords of creation are gambling in the prime necessaries of life, causing fear and trembling to seize even the most sanguine well-wisher of the Southern cause, the fair sex, as ministering angels, are pouring oil on the troubled waters, and doing their utmost in assisting to bring about an honorable peace, by rendering the soldier comfortable, and thereby nerving his arm, so that he may be able to withstand the rigors of the winter and successfully contend against fearful odds on the battle field.—It is well known that the object of the enemy is to exhaust us in the first place, and then to overpower us; but if our army is kept comfortable and in good condition, we may tire out the enemy, and finally obtain peace. The ladies of Salem should have due credit for their efforts.

SALT.

We have frequently heard complaints made about the high price of salt in this county, some blaming the agent for it. The truth of the matter is, that by favoring the State agent with corn, bands, &c., our agent secured an early supply of mountain salt, while other counties received only small quantities or none at all. This county has received from all sources some 1,787 bushels in all, of which about 500 bushels (*sound salt,*) were sold at $6 per bushel.—The balance, averaging $10, cost more, as our agent wished to insure a supply from Saltville, in time for pork packing. The idea with him, as county agent, was to endeavor to supply the people with salt, and the prospect is fair for a seasonable supply. Our people have paid less for their salt than some others, if we believe the commercial quotations, where salt ranges from $20 to $35 per bushel.

☞ As many Magistrates as possible are solicited to attend at the Court-House, on Monday next,—court week.

North Carolina Troops.—We take the following statements from the Adjutant General's report:—

"Sixty-five regiments have been organized in the State for service in the existing war with the U. S. Of these fifty-six are infantry, six cavalry, three artillery.—There are also 20 unattached companies of infantry, 13 of cavalry, and 15 of artillery.

"All of these are now in the service of the Confederate States, except three companies of artillery, raised and retained in the State service by ordinance of the Convention, for the defence of Wilmington.

"Since the passage of the Conscript Law, many companies have gone directly into the Confederate service, which accounts for so many being unorganized into regiments.

"Many companies and regiments have failed to make reports to this office; but from the last reports received, muster rolls on file, and in the absence of both, by estimate, the aggregate number in service on the 30th of September, was about sixty-seven thousand.

"The total number of conscripts sent to the army up to this date is seven thousand one hundred and thirty-nine. Those sent prior to the 30th September are included in the above estimate."

The War Department.—Hon. Geo. W. Randolph of Virginia has resigned his seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of War.

We learn from the Richmond papers that the resignation took every one by surprise. The Examiner says that it is attributed by Mr. Randolph's friends to "a disagreement with the President on the subject of the powers and dignity of the office held by Mr. Randolph; the President desiring Mr. R. to act only under his direction, and having recently rejected some of his appointments of a minor and unimportant character."

The event has produced considerable excitement in Richmond, where Mr. Randolph was regarded as an excellent officer.

*Fay. Obs.*

Hon. Jas. A. Seddon of Virginia has been appointed by the President in place of Mr. Randolph.

Confederate Bonds.—The Fayetteville Observer says:

"Within two or three weeks past upwards of $70,000 of Confederate 8 per cent. bonds have been sold, on Government account, at the Bank of Fayetteville in this town."

*Confederate Senator Elected.*—Milledgeville, Nov. 18.—Herschell V. Johnson was elected Confederate Senator to-day.

Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston, one of the C. S. Senators from Virginia, died on Sunday of last week.

The powder mills at Augusta, Ga., under charge of Lieut. Col. Rains, are making three tons a day, and they may be extended to five tons—equal or superior to any mills on the continent.—*Chas. Courier.*

Maj. Gen. Magruder left Vicksburg, Miss., on the 28th ult., for Texas. His headquarters will be at San Antonio.

Died at St. Charles hospital, Richmond, of Typhoid Fever, 29th October, J. M. Dourrit, of Davie Co., of Co. K, 55th Regt.

The Press.—For some time Fredericksburg, Va., has been occupied by a large force under Gen. [illegible] Yankee accounts, an army of Yankees were in the field, and Burnside, it was [illegible], was preparing to change his base to Fredericksburg.—We still hold Fredericksburg.—A Yankee messenger crossed the river under a flag of truce and demanded the surrender of the city which Gen. Lee declined to accede to. The non-combatants have left the city.

Gen. Burnside informed the citizens that he should [illegible] the place as long as a man was left to aid him. A severe fight is considered imminent.

The movements of the enemy in that quarter indicate a design to make Fredericksburg a base of operations against Richmond.—*Enquirer.*

LATEST FROM FREDERICKSBURG—ALL QUIET ETC.

Richmond, Nov. 25.—Persons from Fredericksburg to-day say that all is quiet and no demonstrations on either side. The impression is that the enemy have moved the bulk of their forces towards Aquia Creek, though their pickets extend to the Rappahannock river. Some refugees have returned.

*The lower James River.*—Petersburg, Nov. 19.—It is not believed that a gunboat is anywhere in the river above the mouth of the Chickahominy.—*Express.*

Manassas and Warrenton are said to have been evacuated by the enemy, he having burnt a great many of his stores.

We have nothing from the West of much interest. Rosencrans and his army are near Nashville, Tenn.

Northern accounts indicate an early attack upon Charleston. They concur also in opinion that Fredericksburg is to be the base of operations to move upon Richmond.

The steamer Kate ran the blockade from Nassau to Wilmington last week, but ran aground on the obstructions near Smithville and sunk, with a valuable cargo.

The brig Fanny Lewis and a schooner attempted to run the blockade last Wednesday, grounded on the reef on New Inlet, and the Captain and eight of the crew were drowned. The schooner was burned by a boats crew of 18 from the blockaders, who were captured by a portion of Capt. Newkirk's cavalry.

A shoemaker in Knoxville, Tenn., the other day, charged $30 for a pair of boots,—he was at once conscripted for extortion.

The valuable salt works in Louisiana, on Lafourche river, have been recently captured by the enemy; an expedition from New Orleans.

*Run the Blockade.*—Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Fort Fisher, to-day, says the schooner Harkaway, Capt. Salisbury, eleven days from Nassau, with 540 sacks of salt, has arrived safely.

It is said that the speculators are asking $300 per sack for salt in Petersburg, Va.

*The Supply of Nitre.*—At our latest reports the supply of nitre from the operations of the bureau established by Government was 56,000 pounds a month, with good prospects for steady increase.—*Charleston Courier.*

*New Department.*—Gen. Howell Cobb has been assigned to the command of the New Department, bounded by the Suwanee and Chattahoochee rivers, in Florida and Southwest Georgia.

*Prohibition of Distilling.*—The Senate of Georgia has promptly passed, by a very large majority, a bill to prohibit the distillation of any kind of grain, potatoes, sugar cane, sirup or molasses, under heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment.

*Cotton Cards.*—Messrs. Divine, Jones & Lea, who have established the manufactory of cards at Cartersville, Geo., and who make 30 pairs a day, give one pair for five hard tanned sheep skins. They want the skins for making the cards. Any one can tell what is meant by "hard tanned" by looking at the leather in which the card teeth are set in any pair of cards.

*Resigned.*—Col. Duncan K. McRae has resigned his commission for the reason that a junior officer of his Brigade was promoted over him. We think Col. McRae has been badly treated. His letter to Gov. Vance shall appear in our next.

THE MURDERS IN MISSOURI—WELL DONE, PRESIDENT DAVIS!

Richmond, Nov. 22.—The following communication from President Davis to Lieut. Gen. Holmes, Comdg., the Trans-Mississippi Department, is published, dated Executive office, 17th:

General: Enclosed you will find a slip from the Memphis Daily Appeal of the 3rd instant, containing an account purporting to be derived from the Palmyra Missouri Courier, a Federal Journal, of the murder of ten Confederate citizens in Missouri, by order of Gen. McNeil, of the United States army. You will communicate by flag of truce with the Federal officer commanding that Department, and ascertain if the facts are as stated. If they be so, you will demand immediate surrender of Gen. McNiel to Confederate authorities, and if this demand be not complied with, you will inform said commanding officer, that you are ordered to execute the first ten United States Officers who may be captured and fall into your hands.

Very respectfully, yours,

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

*From the North.*—Richmond, Nov. 22.—New York, Washington and Baltimore dates of the 19th, received. All agree that the grand army has taken the line of march for Fredericksburg. Hooker's, Sumner's and Franklin's corps all moved from Warrenton on Sunday and Monday, for Acquia Creek.

The Tribune says Burnside originates the movement. His heart is in it. It means business, rapid marching, and a change of base to a more direct, defensible line to Richmond. Among division and corps commanders the belief obtains that after Burnside there will be no more fruitless, drawn battles. When the clash of arms ceases again it will bring a crushing victory or overwhelming defeat—it will be a day big with the fate of the Republic.

The Philadelphia Enquirer says the Fredericksburg base is considered the best one for operations upon the heart of Virginia.

Promoted.—We learn that Maj. Peter Mallett, (says the State Journal) commandant at camp of instruction near this city, has been promoted to a Colonelcy, to take rank from the 15th inst.

## LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday.—In the Senate, the Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from William W. Holden, Esq., relative to the Public Printing, declining the same, and returning his thanks for his election, stating that he had not sought it, or even solicited any friend to nominate him, and proposing to relinquish the same at any time the Legislature would make such arrangements as to ensure that the profits arising from the printing shall go into the State Treasury.

Mr. Murrill introduced a preamble and resolutions objecting to the Exemption Bill of Congress in so far as it exempted from military service, owners of a certain number of slaves, 500 head of cattle, horses, &c., requesting our representatives to urge a repeal of said clauses.

The two Houses met at 1 o'clock in secret session to hear a communication from the Governor.

In the House, the committee on the election of Public Printer reported.

Mr. Holden's letter of acceptance, &c, was read.

The rules regulating the intercourse between the two Houses of last session adopted for this session.

A bill to prevent molopolies of bread stuffs introduced.

A bill for the purchase of provisions in the Eastern counties, to be stored in the West.

Mr. Peebles, a bill providing for the election of sheriffs for a term of four years, then to be ineligible for re election until the expiration of another term.

Mr. Shepherd, a resolution of inquiry into the propriety of establishing work houses in connection with the county jails.

Mr. Harris, of Cabarrus, a bill to continue in force the Ordinance against the distillation of grains, until 1st January, 1865.

Mr. Kirby, a bill authorizing the Governor to seize articles of prime necessity for the public use.

Thursday.—In the Senate, Mr. Sharpe introduced a resolution instructing the Finance committee to impose a tax on dogs, over one, owned by any one person, of not less than $5 each.

Mr. Lassiter, a bill to prevent speculation in corn, bacon, flour, leather, &c.; (the bill imposes a tax of 25 per cent. upon nett income.) Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Huske was elected Engrossing Clerk.

House.—The Speaker announced the following standing committees:

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Donnell, Fowle, Person, Fleming, McAden, Waddell, Shober, McKay, Robbins, Holmes and Benbury.

On Education—Messrs. Shober, Carson, Manning, Best, Russell of Craven, Hawes, Henderson, Sherwood, Berringer, Hooper and Lyle.

On Internal Improvements—Messrs. Fleming, Mann of Pasquotank, Love, Joyner, Stanford, Baldwin, Pearce, Harrison, Beall, Brown and Gentry.

On Claims—Messrs. Burgin, Vann, Dunn, Foy, Russ, Laws, Reynolds, Headen, Grier, Hampton and Bryson.

On Agriculture—Messrs Russell of Brunswick, Robinson, Davis, Rhodes, McNeill, Alford, Gilliam of Rockingham, Greene, Lemmonds, Welborne and Lyle.

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Allison, Keener, Walser, Forbes, Cobb, Rives, McRae, Patterson, Watson, Costner and Barnhardt.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Amis, Henry of Burke, Perkins, Crawford, McCormick, Judkins, Nisson, Harris of Chatham, Harris of Cabarrus, Hollingsworth and Wallen.

On Private Bills—Messrs. Cowles, Avera, Bond, Davenport, Flynt, Hodges, Howard, Horton, Stancil, Logan, Kirby, Parks, Carpenter and Young of Yancy.

House branch of the joint standing committees:

On Finance—Messrs. Worth, Shepherd, Amis, Peebles, Perry, Henry of Henderson, Long and Williams.

On the Library—Messrs. McKay, Grissom and Kelly.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Fowle, Person, Donnell, Stancill and Cowles.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Beam, Bynum and Burns.

On Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes—Messrs. Gentry, Bryson, Bryan, Craig and Love.

On Swamp Lands—Messrs. Perkins, Spruill, Mann of Hyde, Baxter and Smith.

On the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum—Messrs. McCormick, Sherwood, Watson, Kerner and Young of Iredell.

On the Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Carson, Glenn, Riddick, Hawes and Richardson.

Friday.—In the Senate, the Speaker announced the following joint standing committees on the part of the Senate:

On Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum—Messrs Brandell, Copeland and Taylor, of Nash.

Swamp Lands—Messrs. Slaughter, Lindsay and Murrill.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Leak, Jarratt and Dickson.

Public Library—Messrs. Ellis, Patrick and Leather.

Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpike—Messrs. Shipp, Powell and Neal.

Insane Asylum—Messrs. Brown, Ramsay and Smith of Macon.

Mr. Ellis presented a memorial from the citizens of Columbus county, asking the Legislature to clearly define the crime of extortion, and praying that adequate punishment may be inflicted for the same.

Mr. Smith, of Macon, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on military affairs to inquire into the expediency of paying pensions to disabled and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, until the same are provided for by the Confederate government. Passed and referred.

In the House, Mr. Kerner, introduced a resolution requiring the committee on military affairs to consider the propriety of sending a commission, of three to visit sick and disabled soldiers in camp, to ascertain their wants, that steps may be taken for their relief. Adopted.

Mr. Wiley, a resolution instructing an inquiry by the judiciary committee, into the expediency of fixing a scale of prices for articles of prime necessity. Adopted.

Senate.—Saturday.—Mr. Ellis introduced a bill concerning salt. [Appropriates $500,000 for the manufacture of the same, and authorises the Governor to appoint four commissioners to carry out the purposes of the bill.] Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

The following Resolution passed its third reading, was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House, where it was amended and returned to the Senate, and finally passed both Houses and was ratified in the following form:

Resolved, That the Governor be authorized to lay an immediate embargo on all articles of clothing, woolens, shoes, leather, cloth of any kind, cotton yarns, provisions, wheat, flour, meal, pork, bacon, lard, tallow, salt, or any

other articles of prime necessity, except articles held by properly authorized agents of this and the Confederate States and any other State of the Confederate States. And this resolution shall have the force and effect of law for the space of thirty days from and after its passage.

During the session, messages were received from the House proposing to go into elections for Comptroller of State, a Solicitor for the 7th circuit, and also for 1st circuit in the order in which they are named. They announced that C. H. Brogden, Esq., was in nomination for Comptroller, and that A. S. Merrimon, Esq., of Buncombe, for Solicitor for 7th circuit, and Jesse J. Yeates, Esq., of Hertford, for the 1st circuit.

Each of the above gentlemen were elected by a unanimous vote.

In the House, Resolutions were introduced against speculation and extortion, the regulation of prices, and against the distillation of spirits from grain.

A bill was introduced to raise 10,000 troops for the defence of North Carolina.

A message from the Senate transmitted an engrossed resolution asking its immediate passage. The resolution prohibits the transportation of articles of prime necessity from the State, limiting the embargo to products of North-Carolina.

Mr. Amis suggested that articles other than those produced in this State, was now held by speculators.

Mr. Shepherd urged the passage of the resolution as it was, there being immediate necessity for its adoption to authorize a seizure of articles now *in transitu*. A bill of wider scope could be hereafter offered.

The resolution was amended on motion of Mr. Amis, by striking out the words, "products of this State."

On motion of Mr. Cowles, it was further amended by the addition of "cotton yarns" to the articles enumerated.

On motion by Mr. Peebles, it was also amended by exempting from seizure goods in the hands of agents of any of the Confederate States.

The resolution then passed its several readings, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

A message from the Senate announced its concurrence, and the House adjourned.

In Senate, (Monday Nov. 24) Mr. Wooley introduced a bill for the relief of debtors in certain cases. [Provides that in case a tender of payment is made in current Bank notes, State Treasury notes, or notes of the Confederate States and refused, that interest stops.] Referred to committee on Judiciary.

Nothing else of much interest.

In the House Mr. Walser introduced "a bill for the relief of soldier's families. [Appropriates $500,000 for that purpose.] Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Shepherd, "a bill to enable the Courts of Pleas and Quarter sessions to establish Work Houses in connection with the County Goals." Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Wiley was re-elected Superintendent of Common Schools.

Mr. Fowle from a select Committee reported a substitute for the "bill for the purchase of provisions." [Provides for the purchase, transportation and storage of provisions, and their destribution "at prime cost and expenses to the families of soldiers, and other poor:" Requires also bonds with security from the agents and store-keepers appointed, and appropriates $500,000 for objects proposed ]

The bill, after some amendments, passed its third reading, was ordered to be engrossed, and sent to the Senate.

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A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—We have seen a wretchedly botched counterfeit $5 State of North Carolina Treasury note. We have not a genuine note of that denomination, to make a comparison, but this is so evident a fraud that but little description is necessary to put our readers on their guard. It is a very coarse wood cut, printed on mean paper, the signatures O. H. Perry and Henry Hardie not at all like those on the genuine notes of the smaller denominations which are before us. The date of the one we have seen is not filled up.—*Fay. Obs.*

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ARRESTED.—A Yankee, with papers on his person showing that his name is Sam'l R. Saulisbury and that he is a soldier in the 32d Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, was arrested on the line of the Piedmont Railroad and brought to this place on Saturday last, and after an examination was had in the matter he was placed in the county jail. He claims to be a deserter. That he fell out, and deserted from his regiment when in the neighborhood of Winchester, Va., with the object of delivering himself to the Confederate authorities, by whom he would be paroled and allowed to return to his home in Mansfield, Ohio. But from the fact of his having a discharge from one of the Richmond hospitals, and the circuitous route he was taking to find the Confederate authorities to surrender himself to the presumption is, that so far from being a deserter, he is a regularly dispatched emissary sent South for the commission of such deeds as only Yankees are capable of, and to act the spy generally. There is no enumerating the number of such characters all through the country; nor can the people be too vigilant in watching for them and arresting them. Let every stranger be required to give an account of himself. Such a course can result in no harm and will be the means of detecting numbers of men who are straggling over the country as spies and emissaries of the Lincoln government.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

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**A List of Letters** remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1862.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Kerner | Jonah Leinback |
| Col. Clinard | Dr. Jas. F. Long |
| A. Dannegan | Lt. W. J. Lenk |
| Rev. Elias Dodson | Lewis Mise |
| Mrs. Cecilia Forest | Mrs. Moriah Pickle |
| Mrs. Henrietta Forest | Miss. Cary Parsons |
| M. T. Hepstintall 2 | E. T Reich |
| Thornton Hampton | A. B. Sith |
| Nancy Hanes | David Teah |
| mrs. L. B. Ingram | Hack Wear |
| miss. Sarah Jenkins | Capt. T. W. Whatley |
| S. S. Long | miss Marg't Wyer |

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., November 15th, 1862.

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From the Wilmington Journal 17th inst.

## THE FEVER IN WILMINGTON.

Up to Sept. 19th, eight cases had been reported, of which six died. We take this as a starting point.

| | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Up to September 19th, | 8 | 6 |
| Week ending Sept. 26th, | 26 | 9 |
| " " Oct. 3d, | 267 | 82 |
| " " " 10th, | 395 | 40 |
| " " " 17th, | 431 | 102 |
| " " " 24th, | 194 | 111 |
| " " Nov. 1st, | 116 | 40 |
| " " " 8th, | 47 | 30 |
| " " " 15th, | 21 | 21 |
| | 1505 | 441 |

In regard to the reports prior to those for the week ending Oct. 3d, it is proper to remark that they can hardly be regarded as even approximating accuracy. We feel assured that as soon as the books of the Cemetery Company can be examined, it will be found that the mortality of the month ending 19th September, 1862, as shown by the interments, exceeds that of the corresponding month of 1861, by from 30 to 50. This however, is only a speculation until we can verify it by an actual examination and comparison, which we will endeavor to do at the earliest opportunity. For the week ending Sept. 26th, we think that the figures both for cases and deaths ought to be doubled, as they in fact give but the returns for about half the days; on the others we were unable to get any returns.

The number of cases with the single exception of that for the week ending September 26th is given from the official reports made to the mayor by the Physicians, visiting and resident. The statement of deaths is based upon the interments known to have taken place in the Cemetery. It is known that some were taken out of town for interment at family burying grounds, and others are said to have been interred in old grave-yards in the neighborhood of town. But we think that 25 would fully cover all the cases of white persons dying and not interred in the Cemetery. Making allowance for this, and for the comparative vagueness of the reports at the outset, it is probable that the number of white persons dying here since the disease commenced cannot vary much from five hundred, perhaps not more than five either way.—There were six deaths of Yellow Fever at the sound, one in Duplin county, one in Clinton, three in or near Fayetteville, and perhaps one or two at other points. In all these instances, the disease had been contracted in town. At Smithville the disease took a stronger hold and we regret to learn that the number of deaths was much greater than we had supposed, some accounts putting it over 30, while we have information, nearly official in its character, putting it at 15 to 18. The deaths out of Wilmington by the epidemic contracted here or introduced from this place will sum up about 30.

At first the colored people seemed to escape or to have the disease in a very light form. Towards the close, however, they seemed to suffer almost as badly as the whites. The burials in the colored cemetery during the epidemic reached 111. It is likely that all the deaths of colored persons may have reached 150.

Thus we have the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Died in town (white) | 500 |
| " " (colored) | 150 |
| " out-of town (white) | 80 |
| | 680 |
| Deduct for usual mortality from other causes | 26 |
| | 654 |

We learn that there were two new cases this morning, none on Saturday or Sunday—two burials Saturday, one yesterday and two deaths last night. The disease seems to linger. It is dying out, but it dies hard.—*Wil. Journal, 17th.*

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Gov. Morehead has donated five hundred dollars to the Ladies' Soldiers Aid Society, of Greensborough.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

☞ We would pull off our cap and hurrah for Gov. Morehead, if we had no evidence that he makes those who buy his cotton yarns, his flour, meal and bacon, and the poor operatives in his Factory (who are required to work from daybreak until 9 p. m., at the same wages given ten years ago,) foot the bill. Gov. Morehead could well afford to give $5,000, considering his enormous prices on cotton yarns, osnaburgs, meal, flour and bacon, that the poor have to buy of him. So, after all, it is the poor that gave the five hundred dollars; and not Gov. Morehead. If Gov. Morehead wishes to be a public benefactor—if he desires to triumph over the North—if he would keep the Yankee army at a respectable distance from his mills in Rockingham and his domicile in Greensboro', let him materially reduce the price of his meal, flour, bacon, cotton yarns and osnaburgs. But he is not the first man we have heard of making a 'liberal' donation to the Soldiers, by wringing it from the hard hands of their families. We have a man in our eye who contributed three hundred dollars but he advanced two dollars on the barrel of corn and 15 cents on the mouth(s) of meat, to get his money back and he got it, and a big pile besides; mostly from the poor soldiers families And yet he, no doubt, claimed great credit for "a liberal contribution." We use spectacles, occasionally, but have not gone blind as a bat yet.—*Milton Chronicle.*

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SHOES FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The people of Richmond appear to have been thoroughly aroused by the appearance of of a Brigade of our gallant troops from the Army of the Potomac on their streets during the late snow storm, many of them being bare-foot. A meeting was forthwith held and committees appointed to collect funds or shoes and clothing.—The committees were nearly everywhere met with cordiality, and subscriptions from $500 down flowed in upon them. Up to Tuesday evening last they had been enabled to purchase 4000 pairs of shoes, & they hope to obtain in all 8000 pairs "as Richmond's offering of sympathy and affection to her late defenders."—Well done, Richmond! she has done her part, but we suppose that 25 Richmonds would scarcely supply the government's deficiency in this particular alone.—*Fay. Obs.*

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*To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer:*

GENTLEMEN:—At my request the Rev. R. J. Graves, who very recently returned from the North, drew a hasty sketch of his impressions, which, I hope you will give to your readers. His impressions, you will see, are very different from those expressed in your issue of the 11th inst., and, I apprehend, much more correct. I need not say it is very important that our people have just views of the purposes of our enemies. The writer of the article on the 11th, it seems to me, would lull the South into a false and dangerous security. At all events, let both sides be represented.

Very respectfully, &c.

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## A LONG WAR IN PROSPECT.

GENTLEMEN:—Having just returned from a six weeks sojourn in the U. S., permit me to give to the public, through your columns, the information I obtained respecting this war, and on which my conviction is based that it is to be a *very long one*. I shall state the substance of what I learned in New York, during a stay of three weeks, from merchants, bankers, and lawyers, in regard to public sentiment throughout the entire North. And this is it: The whole North is prospering, growing rich, in consequence of the war. The commercial and manufacturing interests of the North Eastern States are now more flourishing than ever before. Everything that is made finds a ready market.

The North-West finds it more profitable to convert its immense quantities of grain into beef and pork, and forward these to the Eastern ports for shipment to Europe, than it was formerly to dispose of them in the markets of the South-west. Consequently, the port of N. Y. alone, has exported during the first eight months of the present year $81,000,000 worth more than in any whole year of the preceding five. They point to their large and increasing imports as an evidence of their growing prosperity. Thus, while the staples of the distant West must now be carried East for shipment, instead of sending them down the Mississippi, the products of other countries are carried back to them by the same routes, furnishing employment to every species of transportation and to thousands of men. And thus as the West empties itself Eastward, in turn, it is supplied from that quarter. The two sections in this way aid each other. The prosperity of the U. S. this day is universal. There is another bond that keeps them united against us. Even if the West were suffering in a commercial point of view, it now contains the throne of abolitionism, and around this the entire people rally. Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut are not more hostile to our institutions than Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The conflict of political parties now waging in the State of New York, and which we unduly magnify and hope may be of benefit to us, really amounts to nothing so far as ending the war is concerned.

This strife is like a quarrel of two domestic dogs for a bone; if a strange dog attempts to take it, they forget their quarrel and unite to drive him off.

Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate said, in a late convention of his party at Albany, that though, as Democrats, they differed from the Administration in many things, still they were for prosecuting this war, until the Constitution is established over the Rebel States. Daniel S. Dickinson, the high priest of Democracy in that State, warmly advocates the same cause.

However much, therefore, political parties differ among themselves, they all are united against us. True, there is no hope now expressed of bringing us back to the Union. Not a word is said of restoring 'the Union as it was.' All parties are now bent on establishing one government over the whole territory of what was once the United States, *whatever that government is to be!* The Northern people do not desire a republican government for themselves, if we can fly off and set up an independent one by their side. Other States may do so in the future; and what, they say, is to become of the country? We should be like the German, or Mexican States, constantly on the market for the highest bidder. Against this they are determined to guard, and for this result they are now contending to have one government, of some kind, over the entire country. They declare themselves willing to come out of this war under the vilest despotism ever known on earth, provided that prevail over the whole land. That we should establish a government by their side, with slavery at its base is a thing they are resolved shall never take place, and that six millions of people, shut in from the world and with very limited resources, should be able to do it, against twenty millions possessing immense wealth and strength ened by the contributions of the world, they say, is simply absurd. If they have the men and means, this is one thing that shall never be. They begin to look on a republican government as not desirable. It is not strong enough. They are madly bent on their ruin, if that be necessary to effect ours. The debt now accumulating they look on as a great blessing; for, as it is due to themselves, it will attach the people to the government, *whatever form that it is to have*, when the war is over. Should it be repudiated, which they do not much dread, this repudiation will involve them in no troubles with foreign powers—it will only be an individual and domestic loss. With gold enough to manage their foreign indebtedness, unbounded confidence is given to government money and securities. In no instance are bonds below par; any fluctuation that occurs is always above that figure, and the government currency, the demand note, or "Green Back," sells readily at from 7 to 8 per cent. premium in exchange for State bank notes.—No nation has yet failed to prosecute a war for the want of money, and they will not be the first to set the example. Engravers and printing presses can manufacture the article, Congress attach an exchangeable value to it, and the people will receive it gladly.

Another point they have now discovered that the rebellion is a serious thing—one not to be trifled with; but they have not yet exerted their strength to suppress it. They confess that they have been hitherto unprepared to meet it successfully. But the time is coming. Their people are slow to move—much slower than we—but now they are rousing; and when they do take hold, it will be with bulldog obstinacy. When the time comes to execute the "emancipation proclamation," they will have fifteen new war vessels of the most formidable character completed and on our waters, in addition to their present navy; they will have a *million* of disciplined, well armed troops in the field, and if the rebellion then holds out, they are to enact such a scene in these "rebellious" States as the world never saw. No age or sex is to be spared from death or dishonor. Meanwhile they are keeping us off their territory; expending their capital; and gradually enlisting up the best army we can ever put in the field, while forcing us, in this condition, to exhaust our resources. But their real strength is yet to be put forth, and the time for the exertion of it is drawing near. That great uprising of the people to take the field, and to spend their means by thousands from city, town and country. Neither the government nor the people have been in the least disheartened by recent reverses. They do not regard the battle of Sharpsburg as a defeat to their arms. They have kept our army out of their capital; made it necessary for us to fall back on our own territory, and this is all they expect to do *for the present*. A drawn battle in front of Richmond, leaving it still in our possession, would be claimed as a victory by us, and very justly so. This is precisely the light in which the Northern mind views the battle of Antietam. The menaced Washington is theirs still. But, even if that last battle were admitted by them to be a defeat, they have received it, as they would just now more ones, with stoical composure. Defeats they do expect, and many of them; but meanwhile preparations are going on that will render defeat, in their opinion, impossible. For the present we may outnumber them; but Europe is swelling their ranks by the ship loads, the country is now pouring forth her thousands, and these are only forwarded in sufficient numbers to defend the capital, hold strong positions and menace us at vulnerable points, and keep us pent up within our own limits. Meanwhile the ship yards are all astir; the camps of instruction in every Northern State are crowding; the dread artillery of death preparing, and men in training for its use. *The brunt of this war is yet to come*, and the spring will probably bring it to our doors. It will not come before, for the Northern army will not be ready sooner. When Lincoln's proclamation goes into effect, or very soon after, when an army can move by land, we may expect an opportunity to be given for exerting greater strength than we have yet put forth.

Shall we be able to make a successful resistance? What man, true to the South, doubts this? This granted, the war will not end in a few months, nor in a few years. A defeat to the Northern army, even in the great proportions it is to assume, will not cause a people to desist from this war who are madly bent on their own overthrow, if it be necessary to effect our ruin. The resources which God has entrusted to us, and the spirit which animates our people, will not allow them tamely to submit and give up all for lost, even if we should be worsted in the terrible conflict to which the opening spring will call our army.

The above is an embodiment of facts from observation and information derived from leading men at the North. I have credibly stated how the people, as a whole, think and talk, and how they intend to act. I am confident it will be for our interest, as a people *determined* to be free, to shape our conduct in view of what I have written above, for therein is expressed, though disconnectedly, the sentiments which the whole Northern people cherish, and their purposes against us. Permit me to add a few words of earnest warning to our people. Do not listen to second-hand reports, narrating the words of some aspiring but disappointed Federal officer and underling, who says that this war must soon terminate, *because he* is tired of it.

Do not think that the Northern government or people are becoming more amiable towards us, because the "regulars," who fight only for pay, are not abusive of the South.

Give no heed to what a hungry, shivering picket calls out across the Potomac, when he says, "McClellan's army will fight no more!" The fellow has only lost *his* nerve, and needs a warm meal or a drink of liquor to change his opinion.

Do not look for a financial break down at the North when the government is manufacturing its own money, and it sells at a premium over the money of other corporations—when government securities are greedily bought up by bankers and brokers at a figure much above par.

Surely this is not withholding confidence from the government.

Do not fancy that our independence is to be secured as a result of the war of political parties at the North. There is no strife so hot, no difference so great between them, as to keep them from harmony in action to effect our subjugation. Let us frankly own that the worst is preparing for us, and resolutely prepare to meet it. In the lull of the storm that now exists, and may continue for months to come, if we permit it, let us not fancy that the Northern army is idle and listless, or that preparations for our ruin have come to a perpetual end.—They are surely going on in silence, and, though not much to be dreaded on this account, yet our duty is to make the best preparation we can to ward off the destruction that is preparing for us.

If McClellan does not march on Richmond with his present army, one is in training that must surely be met moving in that direction from some quarter. I am confident the Northern people would rather see Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia in our possession than that they should fail to capture our capital. If we be wise, in peace to prepare for war, surely it will be the part of wisdom in us to profit by this cessation of hostilities, in making efficient preparation for the day when they shall burst upon us with augmented fury. Every man should now seek to know his duty, and with a brave heart perform it, not waiting for his neighbor.—Thus acting, and in humble dependence on Him who "breaketh the bow and cutteth the spear in sunder, and burneth the chariot in the fire, and maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth," though this may be a long one, we shall have cause to praise Him for its issue.

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## DIED:

In this place, on Sunday morning last, Mr. LEWIS AUGUSTINE HAUSER, a member of the Brass Band of the 26th Regt. N. C. T., aged 21 years and 8 months,—less two days.

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## Sale of a portion of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioner to sell all that part of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad, above High Point, will sell at public auction in the town of Salem, on the first Tuesday in January 1863, the Road, Toll-houses, &c., between High Point and Bethania, upon terms to be made known on the day of sale. JESSE WALKER, Com.

Nov. 14, 1862. 29-ts.

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## DESERTERS.

CAMP NEAR DRURY'S BLUFF,
Nov. 11th, 1862.

THE following named members of Co. B, 2nd N. C. Battalion, being absent without permission, are, by order of the General, advertised as deserters.

Wm. Snider, Wesley Snider, James Hampton, Christian Slater, Wm. Jackson, Columbus Lancaster, Cornelius Lancaster, Wesley Shields.

$30 reward will be paid for each of the men if brought to this camp, or $15 if confined till sent for.

H. C. WHEELER,
Commanding Company.

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# New Advertisements.

## NOTICE!

On Monday the 22nd day of December next, at Hampton Bynum's Plantation, on Townfork in Stokes County, N. C., I will sell at public auction a large quantity of CORN, FODDER and HAY; also some WHEAT, RYE and OATS.

TERMS.—Cash, or six months' credit with bond and good security, bearing interest from day of sale,—at the option of the purchaser.

J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

Nov. 25th, 1862.

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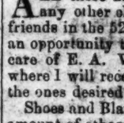
## $75 REWARD!



RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 10th instant, his negro man PETER. He is about 20 years old, very heavily built, and weighs about 180 pounds, and is very near of a black color.

I have very little doubt that said boy is endeavoring to make his escape to the northern army by the assistance of some white person.

I will pay $50 reward for the apprehension and delivery of said boy to me; and will further give $25 reward for information sufficient to convict any person or persons for aiding said negro in making his escape. HENRY HART.

Forsyth County, N. C., Nov. 28, 1862.

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## Magistrates of Forsyth!

*Please attend County Court on Monday.*

AS the "Board of Sustenance" is to meet next Monday, and may have some important questions to refer to Court, and as the "Salt Question" is now of such great importance and interest to the people, I would be glad to meet as many of you as possible at the Court House, on Monday next, that I may confer with you, and report progress and prospect,—get you to give me some advice, fix prices, &c., &c.

E. A. VOGLER, Salt Agent,
and President Board of Sustenance.
Salem, Nov. 28, 1862 | of Forsyth County.

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## Shoes and Blankets!

ALL those having Shoes, Blankets, Socks or any other clothing they wish to send to their friends in the 52nd Regiment, N. C. T., can have an opportunity to do so by leaving them in the care of E. A. VOGLER, Esq., at Salem, N. C., where I will receive them and deliver them to the ones desired.

Shoes and Blankets are most needed; a sufficient amount of other articles of clothing can be furnished by the government. Those having clothing or other articles to be sent to the Regiment, will please have them in readiness by the 4th of December. A. C. BLACKBURN,

Captain Co. K., 52nd Reg't N. C. T.
Camp near Franklin, Va., Nov. 21, 1862.

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## Take Notice.

I WILL sell at public auction, on the **16th day of December next**, (to be continued from day to day until all my property is sold) consisting of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, Farming Tools, 30 head of HOGS, and several head of CATTLE; one Four Horse Wagon, and Blacksmith Tools, and a variety of other articles not necessary to mention.

Terms made known on day of sale.

SOLOMON SPAINHOWER.

Little Yadkin, Stokes Co., N. C.

30::ts

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## NOTICE.

AS Administrator on the Estate of Nancy Tucker, deceased, on the **29th day of December next**, at the late residence of the deceased, in Surry county, upon a credit of six or twelve months, I shall sell

**7 LIKELY SLAVES,**

to wit: 4 Boys about 18 years old, a Negro Man and a likely Girl with her first child.

At the same time, I shall sell some Stock and various articles of Household Furniture.

JNO. M. CLOUD, Adm'r.

Nov. 11, 1862. 30-3t.

*** Greensboro' Patriot copy three times and forward account.

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## "Board of Sustenance."

OF FORSYTH COUNTY.

Each member of the "Board of Sustenance," is hereby most earnestly requested to attend a meeting of the Board at the Court-house on Monday December 1st. Our charge is to see that no Soldier's family of this County, shall suffer. Winter is upon us,—everything is scarce and high,—money will not even purchase the necessaries of life, and we must meet, consult together, and devise the best means to assist those committed to our care. E. A. VOGLER, President.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 17th, 1862. [30-2w

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THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS

HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS

BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH

AND MAIL
AND MAIL
AND MAIL

FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT

IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY

And is mailed to subscribers at $1 00 per month, $2 50 for three months, $4 00 for six months and $8 00 for twelve months, and sold by newsboys everywhere. Agents will be supplied at $3 00 per hundred.

It is published at Raleigh, N. C., by the Editor and Proprietor of the original DAILY PROGRESS established in Newbern in 1858. It is independent in all things, belongs to no party, and is a live newspaper.

No attention paid to orders unless accompanied by money. Address

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

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## HOME-MADE JEANS & SOCKS WANTED

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862.

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

*Quartermaster's Department*
RALEIGH, Nov. 6th, 1862.

THOS. T. BEST, Esq.,

Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

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## PEACH-LEATHER.

ANY quantity of PEACH-LEATHER wanted for which a liberal price will be paid.

Apply to A. FOGLE or
ROB'T DeSCHWEINITZ.

Salem, Nov. 14, 1862. 29-4w

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## North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.

John W. Chambers, and wife and others,
vs.
Abram J. Martin and wife and others.

Petition to divide lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abram J. Martin and his wife Harriet, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the People's Press, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*; and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, JAMES RIERSON, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Danbury, the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1862.

J. RIERSON, Jr., c. c. c.

Nov. 7th, 1862. 29-6t-pr.adv.$5

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## A PROCLAMATION

*By* Z. B. VANCE, *Governor of N. Carolina*

WHEREAS, information has reached me that certain persons, unmindful of the calls of patriotism, and forgetful of the duties of good citizens, are using their influence to prevent obedience to the law of Congress known as the Conscript Law, and that others are attempting to organize an open resistence to its execution; and whereas, such conduct being not only in direct violation of law, but also detrimental, in the highest degree, to the cause of our country, it becomes my sacred duty to prevent and repress the same by all the means in my power.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, warning all such persons to desist from such unpatriotic and criminal conduct, earnestly hoping that all who are disinclined to defend their homes themselves, either by reason or age, infirmity or cowardice, will cease to dissuade those who are willing; and notifying all persons positively contemplating an armed resistance to the law, if there really be any such misguided and evil-disposed persons in our midst, that they will commit the crime of treason, according to the Constitution, and must not expect to escape its penalties. While thousands upon thousands of our best and bravest have cheerfully obeyed the law, and by their patriotic valor have driven the enemy back to the Potomac, it would be an intolerable outrage upon them to permit others to evade the law, or worse still, resist it by open violence. Let no one, therefore, be deceived, the law will be enforced; and I appeal to all loyal and patriotic citizens to sustain those who are charged with its execution.

Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the city of Raleigh, the 11th day of September, 1862.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

☞ All papers in the State please copy.

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## *Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.*

**Executive Department, N. Carolina,**
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 7, 1862. 28-3t

☞ All papers in the State please copy three times, send copies of paper and bill to A. G. office

---

## ESTRAY HORSE.

ESTRAYED from the subscriber, on Wednesday Oct 29th, at High Point, a dark bay horse, with black mane and tail, a "star" upon the forehead, and one white hind foot.—He is "ewe necked," near five feet high, and about 13 years old.

Any person taking up said horse will please inform me, or deliver him to me, and he will be suitably rewarded.—Address,

J. L. HOBSON,
Forbush P. O., Yadkin County, N. C.
Nov. 7, 1862. 28-3t-pd.

---

## ALMANAC.

BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC FOR 1863.

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Oct 1862.

---

**100 Bushels** Best Winter Oats of exchange for Corn.

Enquire at this office.

---

**QUININE & MORPHINE** for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

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## Notice.

ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN December next, in the town of Dobson, Surry county, N. C., I will sell for Cash, that beautiful and desirable property, known as the THOMAS SMITH HOUSE AND LOT, on which there is a fine new Dwelling, a large and commodious Store House, a Lumber House, and all necessary out-houses.

The sale positive.

JOB WORTH, TRUSTEE.

Nov. 7, 1862. 28-td

## PROSPECTUS
OF THE
# DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

**ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY** OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

**Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.**

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

Tor the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 square, | 1 day | $0.50 | 1 square, | 5 days | $1.50 |
| 1 do | 2 days | 0.75 | 1 do | 1 week | 1.75 |
| 1 do | 3 days | 1.00 | 1 do | 2 weeks | 3.00 |
| 1 do | 4 days | 1.25 | 1 do | 1 month | 5.00 |

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

## Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption and not for speculation,) for which the highes market price will be paid. J. N. BLUM.
Salem Mill, July 4, 1862, 10-tf

## NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.
Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

***A List of Letters*** remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1862.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Eliza Bolds, | Mrs. Reb'a A. Jones. |
| Franklin Cooper, | Eliza S. Long, |
| John Campbell, | E. H. McClanahan |
| Jesse Coofer | Isaac Morris, |
| Richard Ferguson, | Miss Jos. Newkirk, |
| Martin Hensdale, | Mrs. E. A. Palmer, |
| M. T. Heptinstall, 3 | R. B. Smith, |
| Franklin Halin, | M. Spragins, |
| Mrs. Jane Haley, | Mrs. E. Teague, |
| Caleb Idol, | Major Tim. H. Wil |
| Miss Annie Johnson. | liams. |

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., October 1st, 1862.

## SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

| DIST. | COMMITTEEMEN. |
|---|---|
| 1. | N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol. |
| 2 | J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young. |
| 3 | Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins. |
| 4 | Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp. |
| 5 | Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville. |
| 6 | Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields |
| 7 | John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews. |
| 8 | Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton. |
| 9 | C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones. |
| 10 | John E Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir. |
| 11 | Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine. |
| 12 | A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach. |
| 13 | Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles. |
| 14 | John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax. |
| 15 | A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim. |
| 16 | A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson |
| 17 | J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson. |
| 18 | Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton |
| 19 | J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed. |
| 20 | J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim |
| 21 | Jesse Mock, E L Spach, W W Thornton. |
| 22 | George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert. |
| 23 | R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford. |
| 24 | Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar. |
| 25 | Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn. |
| 26 | Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews. |
| 27 | J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall. |
| 28 | John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper. |
| 29 | John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas. |
| 30 | Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith. |
| 31 | C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter. |
| 32 | William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers. |
| 33 | Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton |
| 34 | Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft. |
| 35 | John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad. |
| 36 | Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff. |
| 37 | T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks. |
| 38 | A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson. |
| 39 | Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith, |
| 40 | Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour. |
| 41 | Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman. |
| 42 | E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long. |
| 43 | Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, 1 Sides. |
| 44 | W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long. |
| 45 | Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower. |
| 46 | R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim. |
| 47 | T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink. |
| 48 | James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan. |
| 49 | Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner. |
| 50 | John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle. |
| 51 | Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim. |
| 52 | Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.) |

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.

W. ALSPAUGH,
april 25-52-4t C. B. S. C. S.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately. L. C. LAUGENOUR.
Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20-5w-dd

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | A Voice from Heaven, | 4 pages |
| " 2. | Don't Put It Off, | 4 " |
| " 3. | Self-Dedication to God, | 4 " |
| " 4. | Private Devotion, | 4 " |
| " 5. | The All-Sufficiency of Christ, | 1 " |
| " 6. | The Act of Faith, | 4 " |
| " 7. | Motives to Early Piety, | 4 " |
| " 8. | The Sentinel, | 4 " |
| " 9. | Come to Jesus, by N. Hall, | 32 " |
| " 10. | Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson, | 8 " |
| " 11. | Are You Prepared? | 4 " |
| " 12. | Prepare to Meet Thy God, | 4 " |
| " 13. | An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready, | 4 " |
| " 14. | Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle, | 4 " |
| " 15. | The Soldier, | 8 " |
| " 16. | Your Soul—Is It Safe? | 16 " |
| " 17. | The New Year, | 4 " |
| " 18. | A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy, | 8 " |
| " 19. | The Great Gathering, | 4 " |
| " 20. | Lovest Thou Me? | 4 " |
| " 21. | Individual Effort, | 8 " |
| " 22. | The French Soldier, | 4 " |
| " 23. | Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle, | 16 " |
| " 24. | Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., | 8 " |
| " 25. | Christ's Gracious Invitation, | 8 " |
| " 26. | Are You Ready? | 4 " |
| " 27. | The Life Preserver, | 4 " |
| " 28. | The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved, | 4 " |
| " 29. | "My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C., | 4 " |
| " 30. | Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va., | 8 " |
| " 31. | The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D., | 4 " |
| " 32. | Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D., | 8 " |
| " 33. | Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen, | 4 " |
| " 34. | Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C., | 4 " |
| " 35. | "Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D., | 4 " |
| " 36. | What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D., | 4 " |
| | "Hymns for the Camp," | 128 " |

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

## Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
*FOR THE*
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.
March. 1860. 50-tf.

## SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

**NEW CURIOSITIES,**

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

**Reynold's Fine-Cut.**

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

## PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

*Paints Ground in Oil.*

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
re Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna.

For sale at the DRUG STOER.
Salem October 4th, 1861

## VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.
July 1, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

## Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of

**No. 1 COACH BODY,**
**No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,**
**No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,**
**DAMAR,**
**JAPAN,**
**BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;**

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.
at the Salem Drug Store.

# THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

## THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

## Salem Printing Office

THE
**JOB DEPARTMENT**

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

**NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;**

and we are now prepared to execute

**LETTER PRESS PRINTING**

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March, 1861.

## Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
**AT THE PRESS OFFICE**

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

| | |
|---|---|
| Warrants, | Letters Testamentary. |
| Delivery Bonds, | Administ'r's Bonds, |
| Ca Sas, | Sheriff's Bail Bonds, |
| Ca Sa Bonds, | Attachments, |
| Ca Sa Affidavits, | Apprentice Indent., |
| Garnishments, | Appearance Bonds, |
| Writs, | Notes of Hand, |
| Subpoenas, | Land Deeds, |
| Witness Tickets, | Sheriff's Deeds, |
| Juror Tickets, | Fi. Fa. |
| Declarations of Ejectment, | Ven Ex. |
| Marriage License. | &c., &c. &c |

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

## SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clem Bronsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

## RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

**The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil**

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

**Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,**

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

**From a Bodkin**
TO A
**Ten-Cylinder Press.**

WE CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.
Sept. 20.—22-m.

**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,**
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.
March 29th, 1862. 49-1m

## Census of North Carolina, 1860

| COUNTIES. | WHITE FREE POP. | FREE COL. | SLAVES. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamance | 7,058 | 421 | 3446 | 11925 |
| Alexander | 5,302 | 18 | 611 | 5931 |
| Anson | 6,542 | 161 | 6654 | 13357 |
| Alleghany | 3,357 | 27 | 206 | 3590 |
| Ashe | 7,421 | 143 | 305 | 7869 |
| Beaufort | 6472 | 249 | 6338 | 14779 |
| Bertie | 5,546 | 270 | 8186 | 14331 |
| Bladen | 6,333 | 435 | 5347 | 11965 |
| Brunswick | 4,818 | 260 | 3631 | 8709 |
| Buncombe | 10,993 | 100 | 1193 | 12286 |
| Burke | 6,647 | 219 | 2371 | 9237 |
| Cabarrus | 7,402 | 104 | 3040 | 10546 |
| Caldwell | 6,207 | 114 | 1054 | 7375 |
| Camden | 2,940 | 270 | 2127 | 5337 |
| Carteret | 6,664 | 169 | 1969 | 8802 |
| Caswell | 6,581 | 279 | 8358 | 15218 |
| Catawba | 9,038 | 88 | 1664 | 10790 |
| Chatham | 12,555 | 504 | 4246 | 17305 |
| Cherokee | 6,609 | 38 | 549 | 7196 |
| Chowan | 2,478 | 151 | 3713 | 6342 |
| Cleaveland | 10,103 | 109 | 2131 | 12343 |
| Columbus | 5,779 | 365 | 2463 | 8597 |
| Craven | 8,795 | 1088 | 6790 | 16673 |
| Cumberland | 9,561 | 978 | 5830 | 16369 |
| Currituck | 4,671 | 221 | 2544 | 7416 |
| Davidson | 13,378 | 147 | 3076 | 16601 |
| Davie | 6,081 | 101 | 2392 | 8404 |
| Duplin | 8,296 | 324 | 716 | 45756 |
| Edgecombe | 6,380 | 388 | 10103 | 17356 |
| Forsyth | 10,716 | 211 | 1704 | 12631 |
| Franklin | 6,490 | 551 | 7079 | 14110 |
| Gaston | 7009 | 102 | 2199 | 9310 |
| Gates | 4,180 | 353 | 3902 | 8434 |
| Granville | 11,189 | 1121 | 11086 | 23396 |
| Greene | 2,526 | 152 | 3947 | 7925 |
| Guilford | 15,738 | 693 | 3625 | 20056 |
| Halifax | 6,542 | 2459 | 10340 | 19431 |
| Harnett | 5,351 | 104 | 2584 | 8039 |
| Haywood | 5,488 | | 813 | 6301 |
| Henderson | 8 981 | 85 | 1382 | 10448 |
| Hertford | 3 948 | 1111 | 4445 | 9504 |
| Hyde | 4,662 | 259 | 2793 | 7734 |
| Iredell | 11,141 | 29 | 4157 | 15347 |
| Jackson | 5.241 | 6 | 291 | 5538 |
| Johnston | 10,548 | 193 | 4916 | 15657 |
| Jones | 2,210 | 107 | 3413 | 5730 |
| Lenoir | 4,903 | 177 | 3131 | 10311 |
| Lincoln | 6,000 | 80 | 2115 | 8195 |
| Macon | 5,370 | 115 | 519 | 6004 |
| Madison | 5'603 | 2 | 273 | 5908 |
| Martin | 5,435 | 451 | 4303 | 10189 |
| McDowell | 5,542 | 213 | 1305 | 7120 |
| Mecklenburg | 10,543 | 390 | 6541 | 17374 |
| Montgomery | 5,781 | 45 | 1823 | 7649 |
| Moore | 8,725 | 184 | 2518 | 11447 |
| Nash | 6,319 | 688 | 4084 | 11628 |
| New Hanover | 10,617 | 766 | 10332 | 21715 |
| Northampton | 5,912 | 656 | 6818 | 13376 |
| Onslow | 5,198 | 159 | 3499 | 8856 |
| Orange | 11,318 | 522 | 5105 | 16949 |
| Pasquotank | 4 473 | 1481 | 2983 | 8940 |
| Perquimans | 3,2-7 | 392 | 3569 | 7348 |
| Person | 5 798 | 318 | 5196 | 11921 |
| Pitt | 7 480 | 127 | 8473 | 16080 |
| Polk | 3,317 | 106 | 620 | 4043 |
| Randolph | 14,769 | 340 | 2645 | 16793 |
| Richmond | 5,211 | 345 | 5453 | 11009 |
| Robeson | 8,584 | 1450 | 5446 | 14480 |
| Rockingham | 10,021 | 407 | 6318 | 16746 |
| Rowan | 10 522 | 135 | 3929 | 14586 |
| Rutherford | 9,060 | 122 | 2391 | 11673 |
| Sampson | 9,106 | 489 | 7028 | 16623 |
| Stanly | 6,590 | 42 | 1169 | 7801 |
| Stokes | 7,847 | 86 | 2469 | 10492 |
| Surry | 8,949 | 134 | 1246 | 10379 |
| Tyrrell | 3,593 | 143 | 1507 | 4943 |
| Union | 8 963 | 53 | 5246 | 17202 |
| Wake | 16.470 | 1424 | 10733 | 28627 |
| Warren | 4 943 | 495 | 10401 | 15726 |
| Washington | 3 596 | 296 | 2465 | 6 357 |
| Watauga | 4 771 | 82 | 104 | 4957 |
| Wayne | 8.721 | 734 | 5451 | 14900 |
| Wilkes | 13 280 | 261 | 1208 | 14749 |
| Wilson | 5 944 | 280 | 3496 | 9750 |
| Yadkin | 9 110 | 168 | 1433 | 10711 |
| Yancey | 8 229 | 64 | 362 | 8655 |
| | 631,459 | 30,097 | 331,081 | 994,667 |

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**SENATE.**

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Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
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Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

**House of Representatives.**

ALABAMA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas J Foster, | W Chilton, |
| William R Smith, | David Clopton, |
| John P Ralls, | James L Pugh, |
| J L M Curry, | E S Dargan, |
| Francis S Lyon. | |

ARKANSAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Felix S Balson | Augustus H Garland, |
| Grandison D Royster, | Thomas B Hanly. |

FLORIDA.

| | |
|---|---|
| James B Hawkins | —— Hilton. |

GEORGIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Julian Hartridge, | William W Clark, |
| C J Munnerlyn | Robert P Trippe, |
| Hines Holt, | L J Gartrell, |
| A H Kenan, | Hardy Strickland, |
| David W Lewis | A R Wright. |

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles J. Villiere, | Lucien J Dupre, |
| Charles M Conrad, | John F. Lewis, |
| Duncan F Kenner, | John Perkins, Jr. |

MISSISSIPPI.

| | |
|---|---|
| John J McRae, | H C Chambers, |
| S W Clapp, | O R Singleton, |
| Reuben Davis, | E Barksdale, |
| Israel Welch. | |

MISSOURI.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Hyer, | W W Cook, |
| Casper W Bell, | Thomas W Freeman |
| George W Vest, | Thomas A Harris, |
| A H Conrew, | |

NORTH CAROLINA.

| | |
|---|---|
| W N H Smith, | Thomas S Ashe, |
| Robert R Bridgers, | James R McLean, |
| Owen R Kenan, | William Lander, |
| T D McDowell, | B S Gaither, |
| Archibald Arrington, | A T Davidson |

SOUTH CAROLINA.

| | |
|---|---|
| W W Boyce | John McQueen. |
| W Porcher Miles, | James Farrar, |
| M L Bonham, | L M Ager |

TENNESSEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| J T Heiskell, | G W Jones, |
| W G Swann | Thomas Menees, |
| W H Tebbs, | J D C Atkins, |
| E L Gardenshire, | —— Bullock, |
| H S Foote, | David M Currin, |
| M P Gentry. | |

TEXAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| John A Wilcox, | Wm. B Wright, |
| Peter W Gray, | Malcom Graham, |
| Claiborne C Herbert | B F Sexton. |

VIRGINIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| M R H Garnett, | William Smith, |
| John R Chambliss, | Alex R Boteler, |
| John Tyler, | John B Baldwin, |
| Roger A Pryor, | Walter R Staples, |
| Thomas S Bocock, | Walter Preston, |
| John Goode, Jr. | Albert G Jenkins, |
| James P Holcombe, | Robert Johnson, |
| Daniel C Dejarnette, | Chas W Russell, |

Total number 107.

**THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.**

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

| States. | Date of Secession. | Vote of Con. |
|---|---|---|
| S. Carolina, | Dec. 20, '60 | Unanimous. |
| Mississippi, | Jan. 9, '61 | 84 to 39 |
| Alabama, | Jan. 11, '61 | 61 to 39 |
| Florida, | Jan. 11, '61 | 92 to 29 |
| Georgia, | Jan. 19, '61 | 202 to 87 |
| Louisiana, | Jan. 26, '61 | 113 to 19 |
| Texas, | Feb. 1, '61 | 166 to 7 |
| Virginia,* | Apr. 17, '61 | |
| Arkansas, | May 6, '61 | 69 to 1 |
| N. Carolina, | May 20, '61 | Unanimous. |
| Tennessee,† | | |

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,730.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

| States. | Date of Ratifica'n. | Vote of Con. |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama, | March 13 '61 | 87 to 5 |
| Georgia, | March 16 '61 | 96 to 5 |
| Louisiana, | March 21 '61 | 101 to 7 |
| Texas, | March 23 '61 | 68 to 2 |
| Mississippi, | March 30 '61 | 78 to 7 |
| S. Carolina, | April 3 '61 | Unanimous. |
| Florida, | April 22 '61 | 149 to 20 |
| Arkansas, | May 6 '61 | Unanimous. |
| N. Carolina, | May 20 '61 | Unanimous. |
| Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170. | | |

## PROCLAMATION

**By His Excellency, Henry T. Clak, Governor of North Carolina.**

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct. 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.
Oct. 5, 1861.

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